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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

Note verbale dated 7 June 2006 from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and, with reference to the Chairman's note of 16 March 2006, has the honour to submit its national report pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 7 June 2006 from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

National report by Sweden to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

This report is set out in accordance with the guidelines in the note of 16 of March 2006 to the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations.

Sweden and the other Member States of the European Union have jointly implemented the restrictive measures against Côte d' Ivoire imposed by Security Council Resolutions 1572 (2004) and 1643 (2005) by taking the following common measures[1]:

- Council Common Position 2006/30/CFSP of 23 January 2006[2]

  The Common Position sets out the EU' s commitment to implementation of all the measures contained in UNSCRs 1572 (2004) and 1643 (2005), and provides the basis for some of the specific implementing measures adopted by the Council of the EU. Common Position 2006/30/CFSP replaces Common Position 2004/852/CFSP[3] which imposed the measures contained in UNSCR 1572 (2004) and expired on 15 December 2005. Specifically, it renews the measures contained in the Common Position 2004/852/CFSP and additionally provides for the prohibition on the import of rough diamonds from Côte d' Ivoire imposed by UNSCR 1643 (2005).

- Council Decision 2006/172/CFSP of 27 February 2006[4]

  The Council Decision implements Common Position 2004/852/CFSP and establishes, for the purposes of the visa ban, the list of three persons designated by the Côte d' Ivoire Sanctions Committee on 7 February 2006.

- Council Regulation (EC) No 174/2005 of 31 January 2005[5], as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1209/2005[6]

  The Council Regulation implements in the European Community the restrictions on the supply of assistance related to military activities to Côte d' Ivoire as imposed by UNSCR 1572 (2004). The Commission Regulation, amends the list of competent authorities in

Member States to which the Council Regulation assigns specific functions in the implementation of the Council Regulation.

- Council Regulation (EC) No 560/2005 of 12 April 2005[7], as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 250/2006[8].

The Council Regulation implements in the European Community the freezing of funds and economic resources of persons and entities designated by the UN Sanctions Committee and the prohibition of making funds or economic resources available to such persons or entities, with certain exemptions as provided for in UNSCR 1572 (2004). The Commission Regulation amends the Council Regulation by including the list of three persons designated by the Côte d' Ivoire Sanctions Committee on 7 February 2006 in Annex I to the Council Regulation.

- Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 of 20 December 2002[9].

The prohibition on the import of all rough diamonds from Côte d' Ivoire, as imposed by UNSCR 1643 (2005), is being enforced in the European Community by virtue of Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 of 20 December 2002, which implements the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) in the European Community. Given that no Kimberley Process certificates are being issued by Côte d' Ivoire and given that the Chair of the Kimberley Process has instructed Participants in the KPCS not to accept any shipments of rough diamonds with certificates issued by the authorities of Côte d' Ivoire, no rough diamonds from Côte d' Ivoire can currently be imported into the European Community. Moreover, in implementation of the Resolution adopted by KPCS Participants meeting in Plenary in Moscow in November 2005, the European Commission (which represents the European Community in the KPCS) has requested the authorities of Member States to report any imports of rough diamonds suspected of involving rough diamonds originating in Côte d' Ivoire, and any cases of trade of rough diamonds within the EC that are suspected of involving rough diamonds originating in Côte d' Ivoire. To date, there have been no confirmed cases in the EU of import or trade involving rough diamonds originating in Côte d' Ivoire since the entry into force of Regulation 2368/2002.

- Council Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 of 15 March 2001[10].

  This Regulation requires nationals of Côte d' Ivoire to be in possession of a visa when entering the European Union.

Sweden has the following national legislation requiring an export authorisation for the sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related materiel. This legislation should apply to all goods included in the Common Military List of the European Union, Official Journal of the European Union C 66, 17.3.2006, p. 1. to third countries and an authorisation for the provision of brokering services and other services related to military activities, which together with Common Position 2006/30/CFSP provides the basis for enforcement of the arms embargo against Côte d'Ivoire and the ban on related brokering services: Regulation (EC) No 174/2005: Military Equipment Act (Swedish Code of Statues 1992:130) and Swedish Weapons Act (Swedish Code of Statues 1996:67).

The above-mentioned Council Regulations are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all Member States of the European Union [11]. Regulations (EC) No 174/2005, No 560/2005 and No 2368/2002 require Member States to determine the penalties applicable to infringements of their provisions. The penalties determined by Sweden are set out in the following legislation: Regulation (EC) No 174/2005: Military Equipment Act (Swedish Code of Statues 1992:130) and Swedish Weapons Act (Swedish Code of Statues 1996:67), Regulation (EC) No 560/2005: Swedish Act on Certain International Sanctions (Swedish Code of Statues 1996:95), Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002: Swedish Law on Penalties for Smuggling (Swedish Code of Statues 2000:1225).

As regards restrictions on admission (visa ban), Sweden has the following national legislation, which together with Common Position 2006/30/CFSP and Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 provides the basis for refusal of admission and denial of requests for a visa: Aliens Act (Swedish Code of Statues 2005:716), Aliens Ordinance (Swedish Code of Statues 2006:97), Special Control of Aliens Act (Swedish Code of Statues 1991:572).

[1] All common measures are published in the Official Journal of the European Union, which can be consulted through the following web-pages: http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/JOIndex.do?ihmlang=en (published issues) and http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/RECH_menu.do?ihmlang=en (search form)
[2] Official Journal of the European Union L 19, 24.1.2006, p. 36 .
[3] Official Journal of the European Union L 368, 15.12.2004, p. 50 .
[4] Official Journal of the European Union L 61, 2.3.2006, p. 21 .
[5] Official Journal of the European Union L 29, 2.2.2005, p. 5 .
[6] Official Journal of the European Union L 197, 28.7.2005, p. 21 .
[7] Official Journal of the European Union L 95, 14.4.2005, p. 1 .
[8] Official Journal of the European Union L 42, 14.2.2006, p. 24 .
[9] Official Journal of the European Union L 358, 31.12.2002, p. 28 .
[10] Official Journal of the European Union L 81, 21.3.2001, p. 1 .
[11] Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 apply neither to Ireland nor to the United Kingdom.